

§ 13.73

to revoke a certificate becomes effective 60 days after the date of the decision.

(2) *Revocation by operation of law or regulation.* If a certificate is revoked by operation of law or regulation, the revocation becomes effective on the effective date of the change in law or regulation with which the certificate does not comply, or if a separate label compliance date is given, on that date.

(b) *Use of certificate during period of appeal.* If a certificate holder files a timely appeal after receipt of a decision to revoke a certificate from the Chief, Alcohol and Tobacco Programs Division, pursuant to §13.45, the holder may continue to use the certificate at issue until the effective date of a final decision issued by the Assistant Director, Alcohol and Tobacco. However, the effective date of a notice of revocation by operation of law or regulations, issued pursuant to §13.52, is not stayed pending the appeal.

§ 13.73 Effect of revocation.

On and after the effective date of a revocation of a certificate of label approval, certificate or exemption from label approval, or distinctive liquor bottle approval, the label or distinctive liquor bottle in question may not be used to bottle or pack distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages, to remove such products from the place where they were bottled or packed, or to remove such products from customs custody for consumption.

§ 13.74 Surrender of certificates.

On the effective date of a final decision that has been issued by the Chief, Alcohol and Tobacco Programs Division, or the Assistant Director, Alcohol and Tobacco, to revoke a certificate of label approval, certificate of exemption from label approval, or distinctive liquor bottle approval, the certificate holder must surrender the original of the certificate to ATF for manual cancellation. Regardless of whether the original certificate of label approval, certificate of exemption from label approval, or distinctive liquor bottle approval has been manually canceled or not, the certificate is null and void after the effective date of the revocation. It is a violation of this section for

27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–00 Edition)

any certificate holder to present a certificate of label approval, certificate of exemption from label approval, or distinctive liquor bottle approval to an official of the United States Government as a valid certificate after the effective date of the revocation of the certificate if the certificate holder has been previously notified that such certificate has been revoked by ATF.

§ 13.75 Evidence of receipt by ATF.

If there is a time limit on ATF action that runs from ATF's receipt of a document, the date of receipt may be established by a certified mail receipt or equivalent written acknowledgment secured by a commercial delivery service or by a written acknowledgment of personal delivery. In the absence of proof of receipt, the date the document is logged in by ATF will be considered the date of receipt.

§ 13.76 Service on applicant or certificate holder.

(a) *Method of service.* ATF must serve notices of denial on an applicant by first class mail, or by personal delivery. ATF must serve notices of proposed revocation and notices of revocation on a certificate holder by certified mail, return receipt requested, by a commercial delivery service that will provide an equivalent written acknowledgment from the recipient, or by personal delivery.

(b) *Date of receipt.* If there is a time limit on a certificate holder's action that runs from the holder's receipt of a document, the date of receipt may be established by a certified mail receipt, an equivalent written acknowledgment secured by a commercial delivery service, or by a written acknowledgment of personal delivery.

(c) *Person to be served.* When service is by mail or other commercial delivery service, a copy of the document must be sent to the applicant or certificate holder at the address stated in the application or at the last known address. If authorized by the applicant or certificate holder, the copy of the document may be mailed to a designated representative. If service is by personal delivery, a copy of the document must be delivered to the certificate holder or to a designated representative. In the

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Treasury

§ 16.10

case of a corporation, partnership, or association, personal delivery may be made to an officer, manager, or general agent thereof, or to the attorney of record.

§ 13.81 Representation before ATF.

An applicant or certificate holder may be represented by an attorney, certified public accountant, or other person recognized to practice before ATF as provided in 31 CFR part 8 (Practice Before the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms). The applicable requirements of 26 CFR 601.521 through 601.527 (conference and practice requirements for alcohol, tobacco, and firearms activities) shall apply.

§ 13.91 Computation of time.

In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this part, the day of the act, event or default after which the designated period of time is to run, is not counted. The last day of the period to be computed is counted, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which case the period runs until the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Papers or documents that are required or permitted to be filed under this part must be received at the appropriate office within the filing time limits, if any.

§ 13.92 Extensions.

An applicant or certificate holder may apply to the Chief, Product Compliance Branch, the Chief, Alcohol and Tobacco Programs Division, or the Assistant Director, Alcohol and Tobacco for an extension of any time limit prescribed in this part. The time limit may be extended if ATF agrees the request is reasonable.

PART 16—ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE HEALTH WARNING STATEMENT

Subpart A—Scope

Sec.

- 16.1 General.
- 16.2 Territorial extent.

Subpart B—Definitions

- 16.10 Meaning of terms.

Subpart C—Health Warning Statement Requirements for Alcoholic Beverages

- 16.20 General.
- 16.21 Mandatory label information.
- 16.22 General requirements.

Subpart D—General Provisions

- 16.30 Certificates of label approval.
- 16.31 Exports.
- 16.32 Preemption.
- 16.33 Civil penalties.

AUTHORITY: 27 U.S.C. 205, 215, 218; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-294, 55 FR 5421, Feb. 14, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Scope

§ 16.1 General.

The regulations in this part relate to a health warning statement on labels of containers of alcoholic beverages.

§ 16.2 Territorial extent.

This part applies to the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

Subpart B—Definitions

§ 16.10 Meaning of terms.

As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this section.

Act. The Alcoholic Beverage Labeling Act of 1988.

Alcoholic beverage. Includes any beverage in liquid form which contains not less than one-half of one percent (.5%) of alcohol by volume and is intended for human consumption.

ATF. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Department of the Treasury.

Bottle. To fill a container with an alcoholic beverage and to seal such container.

Bottler. A person who bottles an alcoholic beverage.

Brand label. The label carrying, in the usual distinctive design, the brand name of the alcoholic beverage.

Container. The innermost sealed container, irrespective of the material from which made, in which an alcoholic beverage is placed by the bottler